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NO. 18.

ROOSEVELT SPEAKS.

A Fierce Wind Prevailed and the Cold Was Severe.

MEMORABLE OCCASION IN ST. LOUIS

Roosevelt the Only One Whose Voice Could be Heard Fifty Feet From the Rostrom.

St. Louis, Special.—The buildings of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition were formally dedicated Thursday, with all pomp and ceremony. In every way, save one, the exercises were a success, and this one circumstance was the weather.

The wind blew fiercely from the west, sending great clouds of dust whirling into the faces of the troops as they marched past the President, and at times so nearly blinding the President that it was well nigh impossible for him to see across the street upon which the troops were marching. Added to the discomfort of the wind and dust was a tempest of rain which fell in torrents, and generally reached the ladies, who, on the strength of the warm weather yesterday, came in summer dresses to the reviewing stand, suffered keenly, and but for the thoughtfulness of officers commanding the guard thrown around the reviewing stand, who provided them with blankets, many of them would have been compelled to leave the place. Both President Roosevelt and Ex-President Cleveland remained in the stand exposed to the raw wind until the end of the parade, although their faces were blue and their limbs stiffened by the cold. Despite this heavy handicap, however, the ceremonies proper were splendidly handled and the programme was carried out to the letter. The parade, which took place in the morning, was somewhat longer in passing the President than had been expected, and he was fifteen minutes behind the scheduled time when he was escorted by the committee into the Liberal Arts building. In order to arrive even as early as that, he was compelled to take his noonday meal under somewhat uncomfortable circumstances. During the luncheon the food was placed on a rectangular counter and the President, like everybody else, "helped himself." The crowd inside the tent was dense, and the President, with Secretary Wilson and others, entered. He was so closely pressed that when he attempted to move his arm his elbow disturbed a cup of coffee held by General Corbin. With some difficulty the officers forced the crowd to allow the distinguished guest elbow room, but they would allow him nothing more. This manoeuvre forced the adjutant general out of the range of the sandwiches, but the President voted one hand to passing food to his escort, while the other was devoted to his own advantage. Owing to his advantageous position the President soon felt called upon to help passing plates which service he performed with alacrity and cheerfulness. The important ceremonies in the Liberal Arts building were handled with all possible dispatch. Early in the exercises word was brought to Senator Carter, the President of the day, that some of the people in the hall were being dangerously congested, and he was asked to avoid delays as far as possible. He did so, and from the first to the last the events on the programme succeeded each other rapidly. Of all the speakers, President Roosevelt alone was able to make his voice carry further than 50 feet from the stage. By far the largest part of the assembly could hear nothing, and thousands of people in the rear part of the hall were content with shouting and producing a muffled roar that would have baffled a fog horn.

When the President rose to speak he was cheered to the echo. He bowed again and again, and in a dignified manner that quieted the roar. He mounted the board railing in front of the rostrum, where he could be seen from every part of the hall, and again motioned for silence. There was a momentary silence, and then the President suggested that he proceed with his speech and quiet would follow. President Roosevelt laughed and shook his head, taking advantage of the lull he called. "Now you, my fellow-citizens, give me all the cheer you can, for I need it." The chance was given and he began his address. A burst of applause greeted his statement that the Dutch had done great things for the country in its infancy, and the President laughed in a manner which plainly said: "That means my ancestors."

Another outburst of applause, which was long continued after he had spoken about 15 minutes, caused him to laugh and remark to President Francis, "Now they think I'm done," and when the applause died away he went on with his speech.

Dispersion of the Squadron. Norfolk, Special.—Admiral Barke, assumed command of the North Atlantic squadron, and sailed for Tampa, Fla., on the battleship USS Kearsarge, Alabama, Iowa and Massachusetts, which will go into dry dock at Brooklyn, preparatory to making their cruise to the Azores this summer.

The battleships Illinois and Texas, the cruiser Olympia and the refrigerating ship Culgoa, proceeded to Old Point. The torpedo flotilla and the small vessels which were at the drill grounds returned to the Norfolk navy yard.

News of the Day. London is still dreaming of subsidized opera and hoping that in some mysterious way Parliament may be induced to pass a bill authorizing the establishment of a fund to support Covent Garden. Meanwhile Berlin has found it necessary to have an opera house on the lines of the Paris Opera Comique in addition to the Royal Opera House. The home of the new opera will be in the building of the Royal Academy of Art at Charlottenburg and the Reichstag will be asked to supply the necessary funds.

Telegraphic Briefs. Thomas A. Edison has taken out 791 patents in all, for which he has paid in fees \$54,000. Of the whole number 711 were taken out before 1895. Since then he has taken out each year from 3 to 23 new ones. Last year he took out 19. The clerks of the patent office have kept systematic accounts of the patents of Mr. Edison, tabulated and indexed, so that reference to them is easy.

Rock Miners May Strike. Wilkes-Barre, Special.—A mass meeting of rock miners was held in this city to take action on the 10 per cent advance which the mine claim they are not receiving. This class of miners are not members of the United Miners' Union but as they work for individual contractors, they have not received the advance given to others miners. The rock men propose to have an understanding and if the advance is not given them within the next two weeks they will all go on strike.

Effort Fails. Tallahassee, Fla., Special.—Representative Long introduced a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constitution providing that in the collection of taxes a separate record be kept of all taxes paid by white and colored taxpayers and that the school fund derived from taxing each race be devoted exclusively to schools of that race. Thirty-nine voted for the amendment to four against it. A change in the constitution requires a three-fifths vote of all the members elected to each house. Many did not vote on the amendment, and it lacked two of receiving the required majority.

Spaldings Damaged by Fire. Chicago, Special.—Fire destroyed the five-story building at 151-153 Washington street, causing a loss of \$150,000. The principal losers are the Waterbury Clock Company; Spiegel Bros., tailors, and A. G. Spalding & Co. The latter firm used the two upper stories as a store room and their loss is heavy.

Triple Tragedy. Ennis, Texas, Special.—News has reached here of a triple tragedy occurring Sunday morning at Bristol, an inland town 10 miles north of Ennis. Mrs. Lineberger, a woman of about 60, and her son, Vestus, 22 years of age, were found dead, both having been chopped to pieces, with an axe. The husband and father, W. C. Lineberger, aged 70, was subsequently found on his farm, four miles north of Bristol, with his brains blown out with a shotgun. The Linebergers came here from Tennessee. No cause for the tragedy is known.

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BELIEVES PRIEST INNOCENT.

Rev. Chas. Reichlin, Brother of the Murdered Girl Makes Statement.

Lorraine, O. Special.—The Rev. Chas. Reichlin, pastor of St. Joseph's church, in this city, and brother of Agatha Reichlin, who was murdered last Thursday night, Sunday made a sensational denunciation of the authorities for the arrest of Rev. Ferdinand Walzer, on the charge of murdering his sister. The occasion was at the services in the morning in that church and the place was from the altar steps. Father Reichlin was greatly affected over the happenings of the week and could hardly speak. Several times his voice was husky from emotion and he paused frequently to overcome his feelings. Father Reichlin's statement was as follows:

"Various events have happened during the week past. No doubt they are a lesson to us. The lesson is that we should always be ready for death, for we know not when it will please the Lord to call us to Himself. Avoid sin and do good. The lesson is how little we can trust the world. "Brutality is not a thing that is confined to so-called dark ages. It is delusively confined to non-civilized countries; it is right here at our home in this twentieth century. The world sees it every day. "I am sorry to see that Father Walzer is connected with the murder of my sister. I am sorry because I know I am convinced before God that he is absolutely innocent, and that no matter how strong public opinion is, how spiteful, how atrocious that public opinion may be, it cannot make him out a murderer, the murderer of my sister. The time will come when I will give the version of the bloodhound story upon which the character of public opinion seems to be based. My friends, I believe Father Walzer innocent until he is proven guilty. "Personally, I must say that I do not know which assault is most brutal—the assault of the murderer upon my sister, or the assault upon the reputation of Father Walzer—the assault made by public opinion upon that good priest."

"In your prayers pray for my poor sister. Pray also for Father Walzer. Let us help him carry his cross and heavy though it be let us act with fortitude and become Christians."

The scene of the murder was the point of interest for thousands of callers at the Reichlin home, where the body was in view until it was taken into St. Joseph's church, at 3 o'clock where the vesper for the dead were sung by Rev. Chas. Reichlin and two assisting priests. The congregation was so great that it entirely filled all the seats and all the standing room.

Father Walzer, who is confined in the county jail at Elyria, was not accessible to visitors, and he has seen no one. He is treated as any other prisoner except that he has the freedom of the corridor. His preliminary hearing will be held probably on Tuesday. There is no excitement at Elyria and no sign of any unlawful action.

Theories concerning the crime are as many as there are individuals, while the authorities are not disposed to give expression to any views. Support of the belief that a burglar committed the crime was given impetuously by the statements of several neighbors who had seen a stranger hanging around the Reichlin home for several hours on the night of the crime.

Emperor Visits the Pope. Rome, By Cable.—Emperor William was received by the Pope Sunday. He had a conference with the Pontiff of 40 minutes' duration and then returned to the residence of the Prussian minister to the Holy See. The day was bright and as the Emperor and his suite traversed the streets of Rome, His Majesty presented Prince Friedrich William and Prince Ethel to the Pontiff. At the Vatican the Emperor was received with military honors by the Palatin Guards and a platoon of gendarmes, and he was welcomed by the high dignitaries of the pontifical court. The visit of Emperor William was returned by Cardinal Rampolla, Papal Secretary of State, at the Prussian legation.

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BRYAN ON ROAD

General Miles Favors Governmental Aid in Improving the Roads.

FARMERS SHOULD INSIST ON THEM.

Some of the Money Squandered in the Philippines Could Have Been Used in That Respect.

St. Louis, Special.—At the second day's session of the National and International Good Roads Convention, Gen. Nelson A. Miles, who is president of the national highway commission, made an address on "Military Roads and a National Highway," and said in part: "Our government has expended \$500,000,000 for the improvement of our harbors and waterways, and now the attention of the public is being called to our postal roads and avenues, of communication that are most useful and important to all our people. If such expenditures of the national Treasury have been made in the past for the development of railroads and waterways, is it not now a most appropriate time that the 'improvement of our roads should receive national attention and governmental aid'?"

Ex-Governor Hogg, of Texas, pointed out the necessity for good roads, which, he believed, could be secured only through the aid of the national government. He spoke of the national policy of the government, and said if some money that is being squandered in the Philippines could be used here in the improvement of the highways, our roads would be in far better condition.

Wm. J. Bryan spoke at the afternoon session, receiving an ovation. He said in part: "The expenditure of money for the permanent improvement of the common roads can be defended first as a matter of justice to the people who live in the country, second as a matter of advantage to the people who do not live in the country, and third, on the ground that the welfare of the nation demands that the interests of country life shall, as far as possible, keep pace with the comforts of city life. It is a well known fact or a fact easily ascertained that the people in the country, while paying the full share of county, State and Federal taxes, and while contributing to the general benefits of government, while the people in the cities have, in addition, good streets, sidewalks, etc."

The improvement of the country roads can be justified also on the ground that the farmer, the first and most important of the producers of wealth, ought to be in a position to hold his crop and market it at the most favorable opportunity. At present he is virtually under compulsion to sell it as soon as it is matured because the roads may become impassable at any time during the winter or spring. Instead of being his own master, he is at the mercy of the farmer who is compelled to employ middlemen and share with them the profit upon his labor. The farmer has a right, too, to insist upon roads that will enable him to go to town, to church, to the school house, to the home of his neighbors as occasion may require, and with the extension of rural delivery as he has an additional need for good roads in order that he may be kept in communication with the outside world."

Hearst Married. New York, Special.—Congressman-elect William Randolph Hearst, proprietor of The New York American, New York Evening Journal, Chicago American, and The San Francisco Examiner, was married here to Miss Millicent Wilson, daughter of George H. Wilson, president of the Advance Music Company, of this city. The ceremony was performed in the chantry of Grace church, Bishop Foster officiating. A number of the personal friends of the couple were present. Mr. Hearst's best man was Orrin Peck, of St. Francis, and the witnesses were S. S. Carvalho and P. J. Marr. The newly-married couple will sail by the steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II this afternoon for Europe.

Gets Six Years. Atlanta, Special.—G. Hallman Sims Tuesday pleaded guilty to the embezzlement of \$94,000 of the funds of the Capital City National Bank and was sentenced to six years in the Federal prison. Sims was collection clerk of the bank, and was for some time a prominent figure in the social world of Atlanta.

Lumber Boat Disabled. Newport News, Va., Special.—The new lumber ship Francis H. Leggett, from Newport News to San Francisco, returned to port, having been badly crippled in a gale off Hatteras. On her voyage out to her home port, she ran into a nasty northeaster. Her steering gear broke and the vessel, which has very little free board, shipped a quantity of water. With difficulty she was brought about and proceeded to the shipyard here for repairs. The Leggett had on board 1,300 tons of steel rails and two locomotives for the Hammond Lumber Company.

Dr. Murry for Bishop. Jackson, Miss., Special.—The diocesan council of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Mississippi, elected Rev. John G. Murry Bishop of Mississippi. Dr. Murry has been rector of churches at Selma and Birmingham, Ala., and was recently called to Baltimore. His closest competitor before the council tonight was Rev. Walter C. Whitaker, of Jackson.

116 Years Old. Montgomery, Ala., Special.—Mrs. Maryella Keith, the oldest person in Alabama, died Wednesday, having celebrated her 116th birthday March 14. She retained her intellectual faculties till death. She had 18 children, 44 living grandchildren, 20 great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren.

THE PRESIDENT IN ST. LOUIS

The Chief Executive Was Taken Immediately to Good Roads Meet.

St. Louis, Special.—President Roosevelt arrived Wednesday afternoon to take part in the dedication ceremony of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition. He was expected generally that he would leave his train at the union station and a dense throng had congregated there. But to avoid such an assemblage there, arrangement was made to have him leave the train at Forsythe Junction, three miles from the center of the city. Members of the national commission of the World's Fair, a reception committee headed by President Francis and a crowd of spectators were present to welcome the President.

President Francis, of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition, seized the hand of the President and gave him an informal welcome to St. Louis. Mayor Wells and others shook hands with the President, who was at once driven off to the good roads convention. Just as the carriage started, a middle-aged woman rushed through the line of officers, wildly waving her handkerchief and vociferously cheering the President. She attempted to reach in and seize his hand, but the quickening pace of the horses prevented and although she ran after the vehicle, still cheering and waving her handkerchief for the distance of half a block, she was finally distanced and lost in the crowd.

The military companies and a platoon of police had been waiting two blocks away and as soon as the line of carriages appeared a slower march was taken up to cover the three miles to Old Hall. People were congregated along the streets and wildly cheering the President. He continued to doff his hat in acknowledgment. The hall was packed with a crowd which had been waiting patiently for hours.

The President spoke of good roads in tones which showed, as well as his words, that he was thoroughly in sympathy with the object of the association. "Roads," he declared, "tell the greatness of a nation. The influence of the nations which have not been road-builders has been evanescent. Rome, the most powerful of the old civilizations, left her impress on literature and speech; she changed the boundaries of nations, but she left no trace of anything else left to remind us of the Roman civilization, are the Roman roads." At this point in the President's speech the crowd rose, cheered and waved hats and handkerchiefs. The President declared that good roads probably were the greatest agency for regulating the flow from the country to the city of young men and young women.

From Old Hall the President was driven at a sharp trot to St. Louis University. A few minutes were spent here, after which the President and other guests repaired to the home of President Francis for dinner.

President Cleveland arrived over from Baltimore & Ohio Southwest at 5:30 o'clock, 25 minutes late, and a large reception committee was waiting for him. The members of the diplomatic corps arrived shortly before. As Mr. Cleveland alighted from the train, he was warmly greeted by President Francis, who had driven rapidly to the depot after greeting President Roosevelt at Forsythe Junction. The members of the diplomatic corps crowded around and Mr. Cleveland was unable to proceed for several minutes, so thick was the throng about him. A passage was finally cleared and with President Francis he walked through the aisles formed by the crowd and entering a carriage was driven to the residence of President Francis, where President Roosevelt is also a guest.

Killed in Wreck. Terre Haute, Ind., Special.—Three persons were killed, two fatally injured and a dozen seriously injured in a wreck in the railroad yards here Tuesday night. A west-bound Vandallia train struck a switch engine and two cars near the Highland Steel Mill. The killed are: Clarence Barnhart, Columbus, O.; Nicholas A. Lutz, baggage master, unidentified; and a woman who had driven rapidly to the depot after greeting President Roosevelt at Forsythe Junction. The members of the diplomatic corps crowded around and Mr. Cleveland was unable to proceed for several minutes, so thick was the throng about him. A passage was finally cleared and with President Francis he walked through the aisles formed by the crowd and entering a carriage was driven to the residence of President Francis, where President Roosevelt is also a guest.

Wife Beaters Should Take Warning from the sad end which befell Wiloughby Sayer, colored, who was killed Tuesday afternoon. Wiloughby and his wife, Maggie, have been living in the rear of the Key Furniture Company, near Trade street, and Wiloughby had been in the habit of beating his wife whether the chastisement was merited or not. In some way Maggie had provoked his anger and he belabored her with a switch and Maggie in self-defense ran and he pursued her about 25 yards, when she fell forward on her face and died in a few minutes. Whether this was a just retribution or not cannot be said; at any rate he has whipped Maggie his last time. Wiloughby was a well known darkey about 65 years old.

MINOR MENTION. At Ann Arbor (Michigan) University the student bodies are tremendously exercised over the stand taken by one of the professors against the retention in the institution of a well known athlete for athletic reasons only. He says that the student's class standing indicates that he should be retained, and alleges that nothing but athletic influence is keeping him in college. Physical and mental culture should be made to harmonize but the object of the higher education will surely be defeated when over athletics become of greater importance than the mental studies in college training.

A story current in London indicates that Prince Edward of Wales, grandson of the King, is a keen observer for one of his tender years. A governess was telling him of the future life, when all men and women are to be equally happy. Young Edward considered for a everybody, be just equal? "Yes, all of us," "Great grandma and all?" referring to the late Queen Victoria. "Yes, dear, even grandma." "Then this Prince Edward replied with conviction: "I am quite sure great-grandma won't like that at all—quite sure."

NORTH STATE MATTERS

Newspapers Cleaned From Murphy to Nanticoke.

OVERWHELMED BY TONS OF ROCK.

Houses Were Crushed Like Eggs—Shells—Eighteen Men Imprisoned in a Mine.

Vancouver, B. C., Special.—Overwhelmed by countless tons of rock, Wednesday morning shortly after 4 o'clock, and with probably 112 of its inhabitants killed almost instantly, the little mining town of Frank, in Southwestern Alberta is threatened with complete destruction by flood. Old Man's river, which flows through the center of the town, is dammed up by the falling rocks to the height of nearly 100 feet and the entire valley above the town is flooded for miles. A big body of water is pressing with force upon the dam, the only protection the town of Frank now has, unless the water shall find other channels. Should the impromptu dam break, the entire village would be swept away.

A dispatch from Frank says: "A tremendously loud reverberation shook the whole valley of the Old Man's river and scarcely half the inhabitants of this town awakened to a realization of the impending danger, when, from the top of Turtle Mountain, overlooking the settlement, millions of tons of rock were hurled. The Frank Mines, operated by the French Canadian Coal Company, across from the town, were seen to be buried under hundreds of feet of rock but as the morning light was breaking, inside of five minutes from the first thunderous shock, half the town realized what had happened, a small force of men had started to the relief of the miners, despite the great risk they ran of being buried under the rocks, which were still being precipitated from the lofty mountain top. The volunteer relief force was unable to get into the mine, but managed to get near enough to determine that not a man at the workings had escaped death. Many had been fearfully mangled."

The disaster was merciful to those men who were employed above ground in that they must have been killed instantly, while those men in the workings of the mine may yet be alive if they have air to breathe. If all the air shafts to the mine were closed up under that awful avalanche all the men must have died by the afternoon. The disaster was not confined to the vicinity of the mine alone, for many of the dwelling houses in the town of Frank were demolished by the falling rock. Some of the occupants of these houses died, but many others were instantly killed. It is conservatively estimated that the loss of life will exceed one hundred and the latest returns place the number of dead at 112.

It is impossible to arrive at any accurate estimate of the loss of life, as, owing to the excitement and hurry and rush of people on the streets, no one could say who is missing and who is not. There are no records available that will tell how many men were working in and about the mine at the time of the disaster. It is variously reported that there were from 15 to 50 miners under ground.

The railroad track for a distance of two miles or more east of the station is covered with from ten to forty feet of rock and the telegraph wires are down. All communication is being conducted over a wire, run—some west, and this one line is so blocked with private messages and inquiries from the outside it is only with the greatest difficulty that press matter can be sent out. The eruption influences seem to centre at the crown of Turtle Mountain.

An appeal has been made from Frank to the government and mounted police are being hurried to the unfortunate village. Aid is also being sent from neighboring towns, but owing to the interruption of the train service and the mountainous country, it will be several hours before help can reach the stricken community.

For Division. Tallahassee, Fla., Special.—The House voted to reconsider Representative Long's resolution and passed it by a vote of 45 to 15—more than the necessary majority. The resolution proposes an amendment to the constitution which would divide the school fund between the races in proportion to the amount paid by each. Indications point to the defeat of the resolution in the Senate.

The Howard Case. Frankfort, Ky., Special.—The case of James Howard, twice tried and convicted as a principal in the Goebel murder, was submitted to the jury again Wednesday afternoon, at the conclusion of the argument in the third trial. Adjournment was taken till tomorrow, when a verdict is expected. In closing for the State, Commonwealth Attorney Franklin administered a merciless exhortation of the defendant, and at one point in his speech dramatically exhibited to the jury the blood-stained clothing which Governor Goebel wore when he was shot.

Killed by Cossacks. Berlin, Special.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg to The Lokal Anzeiger says it is reported from Kara, Asiatic Russia, that a squadron of Turkish cavalry crossed the Russian frontier, 70 versts from Sara-Maysch, Trans-Caspian Territory, and showed intention of advancing. A Russian frontier post gave the alarm to a regiment of Cossacks, which fired on the Turks, killing an officer and six troopers. The Russians suffered no loss. The Turks then retreated across the frontier.

FALLS ON TOWN.

Hundreds of Villagers Meet Death in the Wreck.

OVERWHELMED BY TONS OF ROCK.

Houses Were Crushed Like Eggs—Shells—Eighteen Men Imprisoned in a Mine.

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A BALANCE OF \$72,000,000

Treasury Surplus Leaves No Anxiety For Canal Payments.

If the \$40,000,000 Were Due Now, Government Could Meet the Obligation by Using Only Excess Funds.

Washington, D. C.—The condition of the Treasury surplus has improved so much during the last month that if the \$10,000,000 payable on account of the purchase of the Panama rights and property were due to-morrow the Government would be able to meet all but about \$5,000,000 of it without using any moneys except the excess funds that accumulated during the last ten months. The prediction that a Treasury deficit would exist before June, 1903, was based largely on the fact that the remaining war taxes had been repealed, reducing the probable income from internal revenue by about \$75,000,000 a year. The prosperity of the country has been such, however, that for the first ten months of the fiscal period the internal revenue receipts were only about \$25,000,000 less than during the same period of last year.

Some weeks ago Secretary Shaw was considering with some anxiety the prospect of large payments on account of the Panama Canal, but the treaty has not yet been ratified by the Colombian Congress, and the payments, therefore, are not yet due. Meanwhile the condition of the available funds in the Treasury is steadily improving, and it is possible that by the time payments are due it will not be found necessary to withdraw any of the Federal deposits now lying in National banks.

The canal payments will be made from the available cash balance, and this balance, exclusive of bank deposits, is now about \$72,000,000. At the close of business for April the surplus for the fiscal year had reached \$35,303,224. The customs receipts for April were larger than in the same month of 1902, and the internal revenue receipts, despite the repeal of war taxes, were only about \$3,250,000 less. The April receipts from all sources were: Customs, \$22,488,230, as against \$20,417,678 last year; internal revenue, \$18,065,556, as against \$12,256,240 last year.

The total receipts from all sources during the last month were \$43,326,100, as against \$45,215,390 in the same month of last year. The expenditures of the Government in April amounted to \$41,702,000, leaving a surplus for the month of \$1,564,100. The largest expenditures were for civil and miscellaneous purposes, \$11,423,000, for the military establishment, \$9,653,000, and for pensions, \$10,357,000.

HE DISCOVERED THE GORILLA. Paul Du Chailin, Explorer and Naturalist, Dies in St. Petersburg. St. Petersburg, Russia.—Paul Du Chailin, the American explorer and explorer, who was stricken with partial paralysis, is dead.

Paul Du Chailin was the man who discovered the gorilla in Central Africa nearly half a century ago. When he returned to Europe with the story of his discoveries he was laughed at and even denounced as a liar. He sought fame at the expense of truth. Years afterward he found a race of pigmies in Ashango Land, but his reports of these little people were received in the same spirit as were those of the gorilla. It took time for Du Chailin to prove that his statements were true, but he did it. He also discovered many new kinds of birds and mammals in Scandinavia and Russia, and traveled largely in the United States. He held the degree of LL. D. from the Western University of Pennsylvania.

HOWARD FOUND GUILTY. He Gets a Life Sentence For Murdering Governor Goebel. Frankfort, Ky.—In the third trial of James Howard on the charge of killing Governor William Goebel, more than three years ago, the prisoner was found guilty. The jury first reported that it could not agree. Judge Johnson sent it back, with instructions to remain out until an agreement was reached. A half-hour later the jury reported with a verdict of guilty, and fixing the punishment at life imprisonment. The jurors all voted for a verdict of guilty, the disagreement being as to the extent of punishment. Death was favored by all except one, who announced that he would under no circumstances vote for the death penalty, and a verdict for life sentence was agreed on.

1000 Filipino Houses Burned. The town of Marikina, Province of Manila, has been destroyed by fire. A thousand houses were burned and the inhabitants are in much distress. The people of Manila are relieving the sufferers. Members of insurgent bands are suspected of setting fire to the place.

Woman Dies at the Age of 116. Mrs. Maryella Keith, the oldest person in Alabama, died at Montgomery. She celebrated her 116th birthday on March 7. She retained her intellectual faculties till death. She had eighteen children, forty-four living grandchildren, twenty great-grandchildren and two great-great-grandchildren.

Five Skeletons Found in Desert. Five more human skeletons have been found on the east side of Salmon River, in California, making eight found in the irrigated desert to date.

The Gaulestown News remarks that wonders have been performed in the great Northwest, but, considering the marvelous changes that have been wrought, of both a material, industrial and historic nature, no section of the "far West" has outstripped Texas. When it comes to general development, the "far West" during the last half century has made a new record for the sternest children of man.

Write for Free Catalogue.
MENTION THIS PAPER.
DEPT East St. Louis, Ill.



Miss Agnes Miller, of Chicago, speaks to young women about dangers of the Menstrual Period—how to avoid pain and suffering and remove the cause by using Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"To Young Women:—I suffered for six years with dysmenorrhea (painful periods), so much so that I dreaded every month, as I knew it meant three or four days of intense pain. The doctor said this was due to an inflamed condition of the uterine appendages caused by repeated and neglected colds.

"If young girls only realized how dangerous it is to take cold at this critical time, much suffering would be spared them. Thank God for Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, that was the only medicine which helped me. Within three weeks after I started to take it, I noticed a marked improvement in my general health, and at the time of my next monthly period the pain had diminished considerably. I kept up the treatment, and was cured a month later. I am like another person since I am in perfect health, my eyes are brighter, I have added 12 pounds to my weight, my color is good, and I feel light and happy."

—Miss Agnes Miller, 25 Potomac Ave., Chicago, Ill.

The monthly sickness reflects the condition of a woman's health. Anything unusual at that time should have prompt and proper attention. Fifty thousand letters from women prove that Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound regulates menstruation and makes those periods painless.

READ WHAT MISS LINDBECK SAYS:

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has greatly benefited me. I will tell you how I suffered. My trouble was painful menstruation. I felt as each month went by that I was getting worse. I had severe bearing-down pains in my back and abdomen.

"A friend advised me to try Mrs. Pinkham's medicine. I did so and am now free from all pain during my periods."—JESSIE C. LINDBECK, 1201 6th Street, Rockford, Ill.

FREE ADVICE TO WOMEN.

Remember, every woman is cordially invited to write to Mrs. Pinkham if there is anything about her symptoms she does not understand. Mrs. Pinkham's address is Lynn, Mass., her advice is free and cheerfully given to every afflicted woman who asks for it. Her advice has restored to health more than one hundred thousand women. Why don't you try it, my sick sisters?

\$5000 FORFEIT if we cannot forthwith produce the original letters and signatures of above testimonials, which will prove their absolute genuineness.

Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, Lynn, Mass.

Minor Mention.

The Rev. J. W. Liscenden, pastor of the Baptist Church at Freehold, New Jersey, in a sermon on Sunday speculated on the end of the world. He said he had always been a great student of figures on Bible subjects, and declared that he believed the end of the world was not far off, probably due about 1915. He cited a similar estimate given by an English student.

German army expenditures are set down in the budget for 1903 at \$22,809,928, which is \$2,000,000 under the figures on Bible subjects, and declared that he believed the end of the world was not far off, probably due about 1915. He cited a similar estimate given by an English student.

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The average woman is more apt to speak her mind than to mind her speech.

Pinkham's Cure cannot be too highly spoken of as a cough cure.—W. O. BERRY, 222 Third Avenue, N. Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 6, 1903.

The average man is known as a "good fellow" until his money is all gone.

POTNAM FADELESS DYES do not stain the hands or spot the kettle, except green and purple.

The few men who know themselves thoroughly keep quiet about it.

H. H. GREEN'S Sons, of Atlanta, Ga., are the only successful Dropsy Specialists in the world. See their liberal offer in advertisement in another column of this paper.

Dyspepsia, indigestion and all stomach ills are positively cured by TAYLOR'S Pepsin Compound. For more matter, send for address. Write Dr. Taylor Mfg. Co., Peoria, Ill.

SEABOARD

AIR LINE RAILWAY

Double Daily Service.
Between New York, Tampa, Atlanta, New Orleans and Points South and West.

IN EFFECT APRIL 12, 1903.

SOUTHWARD	
Daily	Daily
No. 31	No. 37
Le. New York, P. R. R.	12:15 pm
Le. Philadelphia	3:20 pm
Le. Baltimore	5:45 pm
Le. Washington, W. & A.	8:45 pm
Le. Richmond, S. A. L.	10:35 pm
Le. Petersburg	11:35 pm
Le. Norfolk	12:15 am
Le. Henderson	1:25 am
Le. Raleigh	4:00 am
Le. Southern Pines	6:00 am
Le. Columbia	8:00 am
Le. Savannah	10:00 am
Le. Jacksonville	12:00 pm
Le. St. Augustine	2:00 pm
Le. Tampa	4:45 pm
No. 33	
Le. New York, N. Y. & N. H.	11:55 am
Le. Philadelphia	10:15 am
Le. New York, O. D. S. R. R.	3:00 pm
Le. Baltimore, R. S. P. Co.	7:30 pm
Le. Washington, N. & W. B. R.	6:00 pm
Le. Portsmouth, S. A. L.	9:00 pm
Le. Norfolk	11:35 pm
Le. Henderson	1:25 am
Le. Raleigh	4:00 am
Le. Southern Pines	6:00 am
Le. Columbia	8:00 am
Le. Savannah	10:00 am
Le. Jacksonville	12:00 pm
Le. St. Augustine	2:00 pm
Le. Tampa	4:45 pm

NORTHWARD		
	Daily	Daily
	No. 32	No. 38
Le. Memphis, N. C. & S. L.	12:45 noon	8:00 pm
Le. Nashville,	5:00 pm	9:30 am
Le. New Orleans, L. & N.	8:15 pm	
Le. Mobile, L. & N.	10:45 am	
Le. Montgomery, A. & W. P.	6:45 am	00
Le. Macon, C. & G.	8:00 am	4:20 pm
Le. Augusta, C. & W. C.	10:10 am	
Le. Atlanta,	12:00 noon	8:10 pm
Le. Athens,	2:00 pm	11:25 pm
Le. Macon, C. & G.	4:00 pm	
Le. Augusta, C. & W. C.	7:17 pm	4:15 am
Le. Charlotte,	7:25 pm	5:01 am
Le. Wilmington,	3:30 pm	
Le. Hamlet,	10:30 pm	7:50 pm
Le. Southern Pines,	11:18 pm	8:45 am
Le. Henderson,	2:58 am	12:50 pm
Le. Norfolk,	3:45 am	1:45 pm
Le. Portsmouth,	6:00 am	3:25 pm
Le. Wash'ton, N. C. & W. S. R.		6:55 am
Le. Baltimore, O. D. S. Co.		1:30 am
Le. New York, O. B. S. Co.		1:50 pm
Le. Philadelphia, N. Y. P. & N. H.	5:46 pm	5:00 am
Le. New York,	8:15 pm	8:50 am
Le. Tampa, S. A. L. Ry.	No. 34	No. 38
Le. St. Augustine	5:40 am	6:20 pm
Le. Jacksonville,	8:15 pm	7:50 pm
Le. Columbia,	6:35 pm	5:30 am
Le. H. H. H. H.	10:10 pm	8:55 am
Le. Southern Pines,	12:10 am	11:00 am
Le. Raleigh,	1:25 am	11:00 am
Le. Henderson,	2:58 am	1:10 pm
Le. Norfolk,	3:45 am	1:55 pm
Le. Petersburg,	5:45 am	4:09 pm
Le. Richmond,	8:55 am	4:55 pm
Le. Washington, W. S. Ry.	10:10 am	8:25 pm
Le. Baltimore, P. H. H.		1:15 am
Le. Philadelphia,	1:36 pm	2:56 am